



Gender inequality of employed women caused to health complications

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Letter to Editor

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Dear Chief in Editor

Gender equality means the enjoyment to rights, opportunities, and life chances has not been governed or limited by the gender. One of the issues highlighted in international human rights is the elimination of gender-based discrimination and the need for equality between men and women in the human society. Gender inequality comes from biological differences and social context [1]. Women need different treatment than men to prosperous the same rights. For example, in order to benefit from the right to work, women may need help and support from families and the society in taking care of the child or doing their homework as a traditional duty.

Equity means pushing for a balance of power between men and women to create a truly justice society eventually [1]. Konigsberg stated that employed women, who are socially responsible, have the additional duty of housekeeping and childbirth. Men were unwilling share the burden of work in the home and thus employed women came home to a "second shift" of housework and childcare that increasing gender inequality [2]. These women have been suffered with a double burden which would endanger their health. women whose husbands were minimally involved in housework were 1.60 times more likely were under distress, 2.96 times more likely to be unpleasant with their husbands and 2.69 times more likely to be sad, compared to women whose husbands were highly involved in housework [3]. The responsibility of women has increased in family income provision but men's participation in family responsibilities has not increased, while the responsibility of the mother and the work

of the house remains. In recent year the women's time in house work declined and the share of the men in housework increase. For example, Bianchi et al reported that in the US the highest decline in women house working occurs between 1965 and 1998-1999. At this time interval the men contribution in housework reached to 11 hours a week. Still women are estimated to do 1.6 times the amount of housework as men [4]. World Health Organization (WHO) reported that women will be more involved in workforce

globally that entail great danger for their health [1]. Women who have been treated unfairly in working life and other social status may undergo to health risks. Gender inequality damages the mental and physical health of millions women worldwide. Employed women had more job insecurity, lower control, worse contractual working conditions and poorer self-perceived physical and mental health than men did. Women with a high housework overload had a higher prevalence of common mental

disorders than women with a low overload [1]. In Iran, there was no accurate statistics about accompanying of men and women in house work and child care. Regarding our cultural status and logical context, it seems that the contribution of Iranian men in housework was lower than above reported values. Therefore, some degree of inequality and discrimination was exerted to employed women in Iran. Rezvani and Zanzanizadeh in 2015 reported that only 14 percent of 400 studied employed women in Mashhad were satisfied from work dividing at home [5]. Gender biological differences must be considered in work place. Government support measures for working women and encouraging men to participation, promoting women's position in various aspects of financial independence, increasing women's safety, eliminating discrimination, increasing the quality of women's participation in society, and increasing

the presence of women in decision-making are very important women's health and must paid attention by the government and policymakers; because the heart of health development is the promotion of women's health.

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